SYNOPSIS

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A Study On The Sustainability In The Traditional Handloom Weaving Sector Of Ranchi

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A **Study On The Sustainability In The Traditional Handloom Weaving Sector Of Ranchi**

State of Art

The handloom weavers of Jharkhand possess exceptional skills in creating various other fabrics such as khadi, cotton, linen, jute and Silk. By incorporating traditional techniques of fabric weaving, dyeing, and coloring, these skilled craftsmen from Jharkhand produce a wide range of remarkable products.

As per the 4th Handloom Census Jharkhand has a population of 22597 active weavers in total, among which 10133 are Allied workers trained and Certified by the Weavers Service Centre (WSC) in specialized trade of weaving processes.

Jharkhand State Weavers & Allied Workers Data As per 4th Handloom Census 2019			
Sl.No	**District**	**No. of Alied Workers**	**No. of Weavers**
1	Bokaro	11	204
2	Chatra	70	0
3	Deogarh	154	670
4	Dhanbad	2	50
	Dumka	87	854
5	East Singhbhum	0	5
7	Garhwa	3	1
8	Godda	4614	5588
9	Hazaribagh	1155	10
10	Jamtara	65	682
11	Khunti	1	74
12	Latehar	59	168
13	Lohardaga	0	338
14	Pakur	222	115
15	Palamu	215	173
16	Ramgarh	1647	49
17	Ranchi	890	1135
18	Sahebganj	929	1997
19	Saraikela kharsawa	1	333
20	West Singhbhum	8	18
		10133	**12464**
TOTAL		**22597**	

Source - Weavers Service Centre Ranchi

I have selected this particular topic of **A Study on the Sustainability in the Traditional Handloom weaving sector of Ranchi**, to assess their situation in context with various challenges they face in terms of sustainability.

There are total 2025 weavers actively practicing in Ranchi as per the 4th Handloom Census, predominantly associated with The Chotanagpur Handloom & Khadi Weavers Co-Oprative Union Limited, Irba , Ranchi, which is an apex body constituting of 62 weavers' societies all over Jharkhand . The weaving clusters in Ranchi are mainly situated in the areas of Sithio, Nagri, Kanke, Irba, Nayasarai . The weaving practice is cotton & khadi based, product range include Sarees, Bedsheets, Towels, Shirtings and fabric length for kurtas etc.

Approximately 12.5 million individuals rely on the handloom industry for their livelihood, either fully or partially (Annual Report 2002-03 Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India) .The survival of the handloom industry in India against the challenges posed by modernized and technology-based industrial production demonstrates its resilience, along with its distinctive strengths and weaknesses. Its strengths lie in its artistic skills, diverse product offerings, low capital investments, small-scale production, cost-effectiveness, and simple technology. Conversely, its weaknesses include the absence of alternative income sources for a significant number of weavers, compelling them to persist in the occupation despite unfavourable conditions. (Dr. Chittaranjan Das)

The handloom sector faces challenges from the price aggressive power-loom industry, as well as in terms of skills, aesthetics, contemporary methods, infrastructure, and supply chain. Additionally, issues such as unavailability of raw materials, inefficient advertising and marketing tools, and sales procedures further threaten the survival of handlooms.

Handloom practices in India is in an alarming position,Many weavers are forced to migrate from their craft due to severe socioeconic constraints (Bharat Dogra). In the year 2013, A study founded that nearly 2.57 lakh handloom workers have already chosen alternative professions, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future. Despite the government's efforts to promote skill development programs, the social and economic insecurity associated with handloom weaving has deterred not only the current generation of weavers but also their children from pursuing weaving as a profession. (Premsundar and Kannan).

However, the handloom sector is known for its unique qualities and strengths, such as being less capital intensive and using minimal electricity. It is considered eco-friendly and flexible for small-scale production, as well as being able to adapt to market requirements and embrace innovations.It is important to understand the position of the traditional weavers with the sustainablity in pretext to their skills & livelihood.

The handloom textile industry, characterized by its highly fragmented and labor-intensive practices passed down through generations, can be revitalized through sustainable approaches and government policies aimed at socio-economic support. (Sanjay Shrivastava).

Sustainability, or sustainable development, is defined by three fundamental pillars: **social, economical, and environmental.** Traditional handloom weaving embodies the essence of self-sufficiency, as it involves the entire process of yarn preparation and weaving, which includes winding, warping, sizing, drawing-in, and weaving. Unlike fast fashion production, traditional loom weaving is a slow and meticulous craft that requires skilled craftsmanship. However, the economic aspect of handloom weaving is a cause for concern as it is gradually being eliminated due to financial factors.

Recent studies suggest Sustainability is swiftly evolving from being a mere choice to becoming an imperative. As the worldwide demand for sustainable and ethical goods continues to rise, integrating sustainable and ethical elements into the creation of textile handloom products can greatly enhance their visibility and market share in both local and global markets. (Dissanayake et.al. 2016). In recent times, there has been a growing awareness regarding ecological conservation and pollution control, which has revitalized the enthusiasm for eco-friendly products. The focus has particularly shifted towards eco-friendly textiles and garments, which have become the latest trend. Designers, manufacturers, and retailers are now fully engaged and dedicated to developing a range of environmentally friendly products to cater to the mass market. (Sankar Roy Maulik)

In terms of sustainability, handloom weaving can be further categorized into three dimensions.

- **Social sustainability** in crafts production, particularly handloom weaving, enables low-skilled women to enhance their livelihoods and social status within their households. The societal dimension of sustainability encompasses public initiatives aimed at addressing social challenges. These challenges encompass various aspects such as healthcare, housing, education, employment, among others, and ensure that individuals have access to social services, are not deprived of information regarding their rights, and can exert a positive influence on the development of social policies and services at both local and national levels.
- **Economic sustainability** in the handloom sector offers employment and income opportunities for diverse communities, preventing rural labour migration and contributing to economic growth. Economic sustainability guarantees the profitability of the business, while also ensuring that its operations do not create any social or environmental problems that could hinder the company's long-term success.
- **Environmental sustainability** is promoted through handloom weaving, which utilizes low energy and prioritizes the use of locally available and organic materials, ensuring the preservation of their heritage & traditional techniques for future generations. Sustainability in the handloom intends to maintain ecologically safe production methods during all phases of development while balancing environmental equilibrium. Paramount aim is to minimize the usage of toxic chemicals that cause adverse environmental effect in the industry. Alongside decreasing the consumption of the water and energy

Litreture Review

S.Ganesh (2008) in his journal titled "The role and development of vegetable dyes in Indian Handlooms," the Researcher examined the process of dyeing yarn and cloth with natural dyes, specifically vegetable dyes along with other types like lichen and mineral dyes. The article highlights the strong connection between handloom weaving and vegetable dyeing, which is considered a key strength of the handloom industry. The use of natural dyes is essential in enhancing the visual appeal of hand-woven fabrics. Without the dyeing process, the intricate variations in the designs of the cloth may not be easily noticeable, potentially diminishing their unique qualities.

Bharat Dogra (2009) The article titled "How to Protect and Promote Livelihoods in Handlooms and Khadi" is based on the Tenth Five-Year Plan document 2002-2007 emphasizes the economic importance and cultural significance of the Indian Handloom Industry and discusses the challenges faced by the handloom industry, such as a disorganized framework, financial instability among weavers, and the influence of bureaucracy and politics in cooperatives . The article concludes that by implementing measures and remedies, it is possible to not only safeguard the livelihoods of skilled workers in the handloom and khadi industry but also create new employment opportunities within this sector.

Mitra et al. (2009) In a study by Mitra et al. (2009) on the Shantipur handloom cluster in Nadia, West Bengal, the focus was on the historical background, geographical location, structure, and infrastructure of the cluster, aiming to formulate a sustainable business and marketing strategy for its development. The findings highlighted the necessity for centralized dying units, affordable machinery, improved market access, and an information center to enhance the cluster's growth. Additionally, there were identified prospects for expanding product range, exploring new markets, and increasing exports for the Shantipur handloom cluster.

Balaji and Mani (2012) In their journal titled "Sustainability in Traditional Handlooms,". They highlighted the importance of developing a simulation model to evaluate and predict the sustainability of handlooms, which could lead to positive changes benefiting both society and the traditional handloom weavers. By utilizing Kane's simulation model based on Cross-Impact Analysis methodology, they tested the simulation for 15-year forecasts in the medium-term. The study concluded that hand-woven fabrics have gained significant

popularity both domestically and internationally. However, despite this success, the weavers themselves continue to face marginalization and poverty, which is further exacerbated by the thriving power loom industry.

Annapurna et.al (2012) The study "Mobilising Discourses: Handloom as Sustainable Socio-Technology" focused on the handloom weaving industry in Andhra Pradesh, specifically within the Devangula and Padmasaali communities, and the interventionist practices of NGO Dastkar Andhra to support at-risk livelihoods. The paper challenges the traditional view of weaving as outdated and environmentally harmful, proposing instead a perspective that considers handloom weaving as a socio-technological pursuit and concluded that by implementing targeted solutions, the vulnerability of weavers can be reduced, allowing them to achieve sustainability for themselves and their families.

B. Premsundar & J.Kannan (2013) The study " Women in Handloom Industry: Problems and Prospects " sheds light on the growing issue of handloom workers, particularly women, transitioning to other sources of income. Data from the Third handloom census in 2013 shows that around 2.57 lakh handloom workers have shifted to different occupations, with this number projected to rise in the coming years. Despite initiatives by the government to encourage skill enhancement initiatives, the instability in social and economic aspects linked to handloom weaving has discouraged both existing weavers and their offspring from continuing the tradition.

Rachana Goswami & Ruby Jain (2014) The authors of the journal "Strategy for Sustainable Development of Handloom Industry" conducted a study on the challenges faced by the handloom industry and proposed a suitable strategy involving the Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahakari Sangh (RRBSS) and the Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation (RHDC) in Jaipur District. The study revealed that handloom companies lacked a proper strategy for sourcing raw materials, planning products, and conducting advertising activities. They concluded that implementing a differentiation strategy focused on creating innovative products would be most suitable for the handloom industry.

Srivastava Priya (2014) The research study titled "Diagnostic Study of Handloom Cluster in Jharkhand" delves into the challenges encountered by handloom clusters in Jharkhand, with a specific focus on the weavers from the Primary Weavers Cooperative Society in Chuti village, Irba, Ranchi. Despite the rich weaving tradition and skilled workforce in the cluster, the study reveals that only a small number of households depend solely on weaving for their

income. The research emphasizes the significant hurdles faced by these clusters in establishing an efficient supply chain, particularly in terms of implementing an appropriate inventory model. To address these issues, the proposed strategy involves revitalizing the Regional Cooperative Union, creating secure markets for the final products, and organizing local trade fairs to showcase the finished goods.

Maulik. S.R (2014) An experimental study was conducted at Silpa-Sadana Emporium, Visva-Bharati University, India, focusing on painting on handloom cotton fabric using natural colorants. The study revealed that by utilizing various salts in small amounts, the painted cotton fabrics were considered eco-friendly and classified as eco-textiles, thus contributing to environmental conservation efforts. The research emphasized the increasing interest in natural dyes as a result of environmental concerns, providing a sustainable substitute for dyes derived from petrochemicals and aligning with the global shift towards eco-friendly products and processes.

Dissanayake et.al. (2016) The research conducted a case study on X Ltd, a fair-trade guaranteed textile handloom company in Sri Lanka, to examine their sustainable and ethical manufacturing practices. The study found that X Ltd focuses on creating environmentally and socially responsible products. They prioritize unique designs that are both creative and of high quality, ensuring durability. Their handloom fashion clothing is versatile and targets a niche, high-end market. Consumers appreciate the personalized experience and fulfillment that comes from wearing their artisanal products. The article concludes that sustainability is no longer just a choice, but a necessity. Integrating sustainable and ethical elements into the production of handloom textiles can greatly enhance their visibility and market share in both local and global markets, as the demand for such goods continues to rise.

Kumar and Rao (2018) A study was conducted in Andhra Pradesh, India to analyze the impact of the Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS) on the social conditions of handloom weavers. The study focused on weavers from three districts: Ananthapur, East Godavari, and Srikakulam. Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) was used to examine the correlation between demographic factors (district, gender, age, education, and monthly income) and the influence of social conditions on the weavers. The findings of the study suggest that the IHCDS does not have a significant impact on the social conditions of the member weavers.

R. Angayyarkanni & S. Elango (2020) The research examined the sustainability of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu cooperative societies by analyzing the impact of development schemes implemented by the Department of Handloom, Handicrafts, Textiles, and Khadi in the region. Findings highlighted the significant role of the handloom industry in the economy, emphasizing its contribution to poverty reduction and overall economic growth through employment generation. Despite its positive impact, the handloom industry faces challenges such as non-functioning looms, which require financial, technical, and policy support from both government and non-government organizations for sustainable development and growth.

Sanjay Shrivastava (2020) The journal "Sustainable approaches to rejuvenate the handloom and handicraft in India" examined the silk handloom industry in Bhagaiya village, Jharkhand. It highlighted the potential revival of the fragmented and labor-intensive handloom textile industry. The author proposed that sustainable approaches and government policies focused on socio-economic support could effectively bring about this revival. The author concluded that the Bhagaiya craft cluster in Jharkhand exemplifies how techniques from the Kutch region can be integrated to fill existing gaps, leading to the creation of highly sought-after handcrafted goods with global appeal.

S. Jothi & Subramaniyabharathy (2021) The research conducted in the journal "Sustainable Development Strategies for Handloom Industry Post Covid-19 Era in Salem District" focused on the impact of weaving on family dynamics among 150 handloom weavers in Salem District, Tamil Nadu. The study highlighted the potential of the handloom industry to set an example for sustainable development and environmental conservation, despite facing challenges post-pandemic such as raw material shortages, marketing issues, and sales network constraints and concluded addressing these obstacles is crucial for ensuring the continued growth and sustainability of the handloom sector in Salem District.

Bhagyashri et.al. (2021) The study "Environmental Sustainability of Handloom Sector" highlights the importance of sustainability in the handloom industry, particularly focusing on environmental aspects of textile processing. It provides detailed insights on issues like waste water generation, greenhouse gas emissions, and chemical contamination associated with the handloom sector, offering an overview of environmental sustainability in this industry. The research suggests that optimizing the handloom sector can bring about significant ecological and economic benefits and strategies such as textile waste recycling, reducing reliance on

virgin materials, minimizing power consumption, utilizing green energy sources, reducing water usage, and using eco-friendly dyes and materials are recommended for achieving sustainability.

Problems to be investigated

The aim of this proposed doctoral research is to conduct **a study on the sustainability in the traditional handloom weaving sector of Ranchi**. The research will focus on assessing the current situation of these weavers and the challenges they encounter in terms of sustainability. Special attention will be given to the impact of government policies and the initiatives taken by The Chotanagpur Handloom & Khadi Weavers Co-Operative Union Limited, Irba, Ranchi in supporting their livelihoods. By examining these factors, the research aims to provide valuable insights into the sustainability of the handloom weaving industry in this region.

The development of the handloom industry, which falls under the jurisdiction of the state, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has been actively supporting and enhancing the efforts of the states by implementing various policies, programs, and providing financial assistance to promote and encourage this sector.

Key offices of stake are -

- The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms
- Weavers Service Centre (WSC)
- National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)
- State Handloom Development Corporations (SHDC)
- Weavers Cooperative Society & SHGs

Existing Handloom development schemes from the Government of India in Ranchi
Source – Weavers Service Centre , Ranchi

Sl. No	Scheme	Details
1	SAMARTH	Training: Weaving/Designing/Dyeing/Printing Training Period: 45/30/15 Days Training Stipend: 300 Rs/Day for the Trainees
2	Cluster Development Programme (CDP)	Under this Scheme beneficiary weavers are distributed with Handloom Setups, Dobby, Jacquard, Warping Drum & its accessories along with A Solar Light unit in a subsidy of 90% of the cost, where weavers can be benefited at a cost of only 10% of the setup.

		A fund of Rs. 1, 20,000/- Cash is provisioned for the Setup of Handloom Weaving work shed to the beneficiaries.
3	Handloom Mark & India Handloom Brand	Handloom Mark & India Handloom Brand is allotted to ensure the authenticity of the Handloom Fabrics & Products made by them.
4	Mudra Loan	Weavers Mudra Loan can be availed at the nearest Nationalized & Rural Cooperative Banks. Subsidized loans at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of 3 years, from the date of first disbursal, will be available to eligible handloom organizations only. Margin Money assistance @20% of loan amount, subject to maximum of Rs. 25,000/-.
5	Weavers Welfare	**Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Insurance Plan (Beneficiary weavers Age 18-50 yrs)** Policy Duration – 01st June -31st May (Yearly Renewal) Beneficiary's (Weaver's) share (yearly) – 238 Rs Govt.of India's Share (yearly) - 198 Rs Insurance Amount in Death (For any reason) – 2,00,000 Rs
		Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (Beneficiary Weavers Age 18-70 yrs) Sudden Demise & Total Disability Insurance Amount : 2,00,000 Rs. Pradhan Mantri Jivan Bima Yojna beneficiary's (weaver's) share – 20Rs /yearly
6	Bunkar Mitra	Technical Assistance & Information : Weaving, Dyeing, Printing, Designing & Various Handloom Developement Schemes. Toll Free No. : 1800 208 9988 10.00 A.M to 06.00 P.M. on all 7 days a week

Objectives and Research Motivation

Motivation - The handloom sector is known for its unique qualities and strengths, such as being less capital intensive and using minimal electricity. It is considered eco-friendly and flexible for small-scale production, as well as being able to adapt to market requirements and embrace innovations. However, the handloom sector faces challenges from the price aggressive power-loom industry, as well as in terms of skills, aesthetics, contemporary methods, infrastructure, and supply chain. Additionally, issues such as unavailability of raw

materials, inefficient advertising and marketing tools, and sales procedures further threaten the survival of handlooms

Objectives

- Gain an understanding of the obstacles and prospects encountered in Handloom weaving in Ranchi.
- Explore the implementation of environmentally friendly methods employed by handloom artisans.
- Investigate the strategies employed by the Government Sector and Non Govt. Agencies & Weaver's Cooperative Society in their efforts to uplift the weaving Sector in Ranchi.

Research Question

The research questions are –

- ❖ What are the Socio economic challenges faced by traditional handloom weavers of Ranchi?
- ❖ How is the competition with much cheaper Power loom products affecting the traditional handloom weavers of Ranchi ?
- ❖ What are the environmentally friendly methods employed by handloom artisans of Ranchi ?
- ❖ What is the impact of various Handloom development schemes from the Government of India in the traditional weaver's livelihood in Ranchi?

Research Design and methodology

Research Design -

The Research design would be an Exploratory Research. Exploratory research is a methodological approach that delves into research questions that have not been thoroughly examined before. It is typically qualitative and primary, but it can also take on a quantitative form when conducted with a sizable sample size in an exploratory fashion.

Area of Research – The present research would be limited to the Handloom weavers of Ranchi City only. These weavers are predominantly associated with the Chotanagpur

Handloom & Khadi Weavers Co-Operative Union Limited, Irba with a population of about 2025 Weavers**.**

Methods of Sampling

Sampling will be based on Purposing Sampling. Purposive sampling refers to a group of non-probability sampling techniques in which units are selected because they have characteristics that is required in the sample.

Sample Size & Selection

Total 200 Respondents will be selected .Handloom Weavers (both Male & Female) would be selected purposively from the Chotanagpur Weavers cooperative society Ranchi along with the Marketing Manager Head of Chotanagpur Weavers Cooperative Society, Manager of Weavers Service Center Ranchi and Director Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms will be interviewed.

Respondents –

Unit of Study		
Sl. No	**Entity**	**No. of Respondents**
1	Weavers (Both Male & Female)	197
2	Marketing & Maanagement Head, Chotanagpur Weavesr Cooperative Society	1
3	Manager WSC Ranchi	1
4	Director , Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms	1

Variables for Data Collection

Sl. No	Dependent Variables	Independent Variables
1	Skill & Heritage	Age/Gender/Family Size/ No. of weavers in a Family/Educational Qualification
2	Socio Economic Status	Earning Capacity/Wages/Yearly Income
3		Ownership – Home/Loom/Children Education/Bank Account/Mudra Loan
4		Nature of work (part time/full time)
5	Govt. Policies & Schemes	Awareness of Govt. & Co-operative Society's

		Schemes & Policys**,**Participation in Training programs (SAMARTH)
6	Functioning & Support of Co-operative Society	Raw Material availability & cost/ Design & Product

Research Tools - The main tools for the Data Collection are the Observations & schedules. The Data collection will be based on three primary methods –

- Field Scan - Identification of the co-operatives, Communities, Population, Male Female Ratio, Education, Skill, Socio economic & livelihood Status.
- Observation
- Schedules

❖ Schedules will be prepared, with questions, for the Weavers, marketing and management personals, Officials from Govt. Handloom development schemes, Officials from Chotanagpur Handloom & Khadi Weavers Co-Oprative Union Limited who will be interviewed face – to – face.

❖ A set of questionnaire, will be prepared for the people associated, who could not be interviewed face to face. The questionnaires will be send by e-mail, phone and other social media to collect information.

Source of Data -

In context with the proposed Research, the study will be carried out on a two-pronged basis i.e.Collection of Secondary Data and On field Primary Data Collection.

Collection of secondary data and other related information on the following aspects:

- Study of Journals & Books for General review of the handloom textile industry in INDIA with reference to the sustainable approaches & practices.
- Study of published official documents of the concerned Offices and other related reports with reference to the above.
- Study of Journals & Books for collecting the Data on existing supply chain, diagnostic study of the environment, specific realities prevailing, resources available and handloom industry practices in the Jharkhand (Ranchi) and Indian Handloom Industry.

- Study of role-played by the state and the other support organizations through published journals & Books available.

Collection of Primary Data - Primary Data will be collected through Observation & in-depth Interactions with the concerned Sample catagorised bellow -

- ❖ Weavers,
- ❖ Cluster In charge & Supervisor
- ❖ The Chotanagpur Handloom & Khadi Weavers Co-Operative Union Limited
- ❖ Weavers Service Center Ranchi

This will enable to understand and collect all the relevant information on their traditional handloom practices and their current status and Information on the current Government support (policy level and financial) provided to these skilled artisans and craftsmen and the future relevant programmes.

Data Analysis

All relevant information will be tabulated keeping in mind the objective of the study. Descriptive Statistical analysis such as percentage, mean, range, standard deviation and ANOVA will be carried out. Its classification and analysis will be done and presented by the use of graphs and diagrams wherever applicable.

Significance of the study

- The handloom textile industry is characterized by fragmentation and a heavy reliance on manual labour.
- Weavers who have inherited their craft from previous generations face numerous challenges in adapting to the evolving demands of customers and the economy.
- Despite these challenges, weavers continue to use traditional pit looms and designs, which add to the allure of their craft.
- The changing preferences of consumers and the current model of production and consumption pose significant obstacles to the growth of the Indian handloom sector.
- While government policies and alternative approaches can help revitalize the handloom industry, a one-size-fits-all solution is not feasible due to the unique ambitions and requirements of different regions.

Relevance of the Study

The handloom sector in India has faced numerous challenges since **1985**, particularly after the liberalization of the **90**s. Cheap imports and power loom designs have posed significant competition, while government support and policy protection have been greatly reduced. The cost of natural fiber yarn has skyrocketed, leading to a substantial increase in the price of natural fabrics compared to synthetic fibers. This has made it unaffordable for ordinary people, while handloom weavers have seen their wages frozen for the past decade. As a result, many weavers have been forced to abandon weaving and seek unskilled labor work, pushing them into extreme poverty. Despite these difficulties, the handloom and handicraft sector in India remains a vital part of the economy, deeply rooted in the country's culture and ethos, and continues to contribute significantly to export earnings.

Contribution to existing Knowledge

To my knowledge, no previous assessment on the sustainability of handloom weaving sector in the demographic area of Ranchi has been conducted. As I have observed, the weaving sector of Ranchi has been facing various fundamental hindrances in their livelihood, they are deprived of the basic livelihood necessities, despite the efforts of their Apex Cooperative body and Govt. Schemes, the benefit much sought for, is still not evident at the grass root level. Underpaid wages, Lack of proper Market, expensive raw materials including yarn & cost of dyes and pigments adds up to their difficulties to sustain. This research would be a modest attempt to explore the obstacles and prospects of handloom sector in Ranchi .The research aims to provide valuable insights into the sustainability of the handloom weaving industry in this region and would draw a conclusion stating the factual status.

Limitation of Study

The Research Study will be limited to the demographical area of Ranchi, environmental sustainability methods of Handlooms including yarn & Fabric wet processing , consumption of water , dyes , energy etc. are subject to assesment among the Handloom weavers of Ranchi.

Chapterisation –

The work plan is as follows

Chapter 1	Introduction • Objectives • Research Questions
Chapter 2	Literature Review
Chapter 3	Research Methodology
Chapter 4	Results & Discussions
Chapter 5	Conclusion and Suggestions
	References & Appendices

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